

R

243 he came back, he at once made a sawah, and the
177 others saw that it was good. Now, everyone
788 plants at least one sawah. Formerly there
were no sawah. This is an excellent case of
acculturation via the hadj.

412 Formerly the people here did not use hoes
177 or shovels. These came in at the time of the
Dutch entry. Before that they had an iron
tipped digging stick only. There are no carts.
493 They thought about my proposal for a group to
buy one as an investment for hiring. Perhaps
there is too little money even to pay for a
bicycle here.

• 352 There are no tables, chairs, or lamps, ex-
354 cept in rare houses like the kapitan's. The
178 only new thing is the kerosene wick, not the
lamp. It is called pelita.

342 The house type has changed here from a
178 larger to a smaller structure, and many of the
old style roofs are still to be seen.

291 Women now use bought cloth to make thin
178 kebaya. Formerly they made blouses of home-
spun, but these are all gone. Men and women
still wear homespun sarongs. Men wear this
alone and are usually bare above the waist.
If a man wears a selendang, he is a big man.
If he wears a shirt, this is really very slick
attire. There were no shoes here at all before,
and few now.

301 Men and women wore earrings before, the men
753 ones of gold (look like silver) which the pagans
still wear, and the women ones of a different
style. The assistant's ears are pierced, but
[304] this is no longer done to the boys, only to the
girls. Beads are worn by men and women on fes-
tive occasions. These are great ceremonial
objects and are worn by the people who are
proud of them. If one is not entitled to them,
he will become sick if he wears a string of
beads.

Wa

There are about ten

326 smiths (are they full time? I doubt it).

241 As before, rice and corn are the staple
171 crops. There has been practically no change
except for the introduction of new kinds of
bananas, peanuts, and a few vegetables, in
[433] the diet. The local community is still al-
most one hundred per cent self sufficient.

283 They even make their own thread from their own
cotton, although they may buy some thread to-
day.

178 There has been practically no change at
all since Vatter's book was written. In Wailo-
long they still have a tuno wudjo.

• [852] Fifty years ago there were no tables or
chairs, and there are only a few now. There
291 has been a little change in regard to cloth-
178 ing, especially in that a few men now wear
shirts. And a few men also have shoes; there
were none before.

A few women wear European dresses; no one
wore such dress formerly. They could not sew
at all fifty years ago, and there is still not
a single sewing machine in Wailolong.

438 A few of the women sell some vegetables and
some arak. They buy small quantities of thread,
salt, hairpins, soap, medicine, and tobacco.
The mountain people sell some of their forest
products.

443 There has been no change at all in the mar-
178 ket system here except for the disappearance
437 of the Delang pasar. This was mostly or en-
tirely a barter pasar. Cash is used at the
Okka pasar. Up until seven years ago the Delang
pasar was still used. There are no toko or
warong here.

483 Very few people have ever ridden in a car
here. Roy guesses that at the very most one
per cent of the population has had such an ex-
perience.

423 The kinds of property in terms of land here
are the following: kampong (which is "owned"
1 L See bibliography, cat. 113 -- Analyst]